



Evacuee Indemnification Bill To Be Considered by House July 7 Under Consent Rules

WASHINGTON—Culminating a series of rapid moves on the Evacuation Claims Commission Bill, announcement was made this morning that the bill has been placed on the consent calendar of the House of Representatives and will come up for action by the House next Monday, July 7, according to the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The bill, H. R. 3999 (revised version), was designated No. 252 on the consent schedule, the ADC office reported.

This means that full consideration of the Evacuation Claims Bill has been insured in the House of Representatives, Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director, stated.

Rep. John W. Gynne of Iowa, will be in charge of H. R. 3999 during the House consideration of the ADC office learned.

Gynne is the chairman of the committee on Immigration and Naturalization which reported the bill favorably last week.

Introduced on March 25 by Representative Earl C. Michener of Michigan, R., and amended last week by the Judiciary Committee, the bill empowers the Attorney General to adjudicate certain evacuation losses sustained by persons of Japanese ancestry.

Embodiment of two major changes

and several minor adjustments, the revised version of the Evacuation Claims Commission bill, H. R. 3999, was received this week by the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The clean bill was ordered drawn by the Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives last week after swift action had brought it out of committee and ready for House consideration.

It was originally designated H. R. 2768.

In comparing the original bill with the revised version Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director, pointed out that the major distinction between the bills is the shift of jurisdiction from the Interior Department to the Justice Department.

Under the clean bill the Attorney General is authorized to do the work that was given to a three-man commission under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior in the original bill.

Upon him will rest the burden of adjudicating claims arising from the evacuation or exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from west coast military areas, Alaska and Hawaii subsequent to Dec. 7, 1941, Masaoka declared.

"Most of the numerous other amendments are for the purpose of making the new bill consistent with this major change," he added.

Second distinct revision of H. R. 3999 is the section on attorney fees, according to the ADC legislative director.

The new bill provides that attorney's fees shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount allowed, while the original bill allowed 20 per centum.

Commenting on H. R. 3999, Masaoka said:

"In substance and intent the revised bill is almost identical with the original except that the Attorney General is given the necessary powers to do what was originally intended for a special three-man commission under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior."

"Of course," he added, "since it will be in the Department of Justice, it will be more strictly and technically interpreted than had it been left under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department."

An outgrowth of JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee activity, H. R. 3999 represents the culmination of more than two year's work on the evacuation claims objective, Masaoka said.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The cabinet of the Spokane JACL met with the Issei booster committee at the Miyako Grill last week to form the Inland Empire JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Joe Okamoto, Spokane JACL president, and Jack Koyama who represented the chapter at the recent Northwest District Council meeting in Portland explained the work of JACL-ADC.

A deadline of July 15 was set to raise \$1,000 for the legislative work of the ADC. Headquarters for the financial campaign will be at the M & M Soy Bean Co., N. 123 Bernard.

WIRIN, Wis.—A. L. Wirin, noted constitutional attorney and special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League, arrived here recently from Los Angeles to assist in the case of the Chinese language schools which will test the constitutionality of the Hawaiian laws which pertain to the regulation of foreign-language schools.

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Utah State VFW Supports Citizen Rights for Issei

Nisei Soldiers Carry Huge U. S. Flag in Parade

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—The Monterey, Calif., JACL's American flag, one of the largest in existence, was carried by Nisei soldiers and war veterans in the Fourth of July parade in Idaho Falls.

The flag, 40 feet by 75 feet, was obtained by the Idaho Falls chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League through arrangement with the reactivated Monterey JACL.

Southgate Issei Win Extension For 60 Days

Move Made to Get Satisfactory Housing For Evacuee Group

SAN FRANCISCO—A sixty-day reprieve for Issei men and women at the Southgate war dormitory housing at 1212 Hawes street, San Francisco, was granted Tuesday, July 1, one day after the scheduled closing of the project by the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The move followed a telephone conversation by Langdon Post, regional FPHA director, with Dillon S. Myer, FPHA commissioner and former head of the War Relocation Authority.

Six Issei, of some fifty living at the project, were still at Southgate on June 30, scheduled closing date. All facilities, including lights and water, were turned off at the project on July 1.

It was indicated that the six persons would be housed temporarily in a family unit, pending reopening of the Southgate dormitory.

The original fifty Issei, all of whom were over 65 years of age and of whom 23 were on public welfare, have been unable to find other housing since their return here from war relocation camps.

It was indicated that some of the Issei who moved from the project shortly before the closing deadline, would be permitted to return to the project in order to allow them additional time to find satisfactory housing. It was reported that some had accepted "substandard" quarters in basements and others had borrowed money in order to move from Southgate by June 30.

Inland Empire's ADC Group Plans Financial Drive

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Wirin Will Enter Language School Case in Hawaii

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Convention Passes Resolution After Long Debate; Will Seek Backing of National Body

PROVO, Utah—Delegates to the state encampment of the Utah Veterans of Foreign Wars in Provo on June 29 went on record as "supporting and endorsing" legislation that will extend naturalization privileges to persons of Japanese ancestry now denied the right of citizenship.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 260 to 40 after an extended and stormy two-hour debate. Later it was moved and passed that the vote be recorded as unanimous.

It was indicated that the Utah delegation to the forthcoming national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars would present the naturalization resolution at the forthcoming Cleveland meeting.

The resolution was presented by Glen Thompson, commander of the Atomic Post No. 4355 of the VFW in Salt Lake City, and Mr. Thompson and other members of his post carried the fight for the resolution on the floor.

Mr. Thompson later was elected state commander of the Utah VFW. The Utah VFW's resolution noted that United States residents of Japanese ancestry not born in this country are barred from complete Americanization solely because of their race by our present naturalization laws.

The resolution also noted that many resident aliens of Japanese ancestry made significant contributions to the nation's war effort "by serving in strategic places and further demonstrated their loyalty in many other ways to their adopted country."

"They willingly gave their sons to fight for the cause of freedom," the resolution declared, "especially as the 442nd Japanese American Combat Unit and as vital intelligence personnel in the Pacific theater."

"We share the pride of these alien parents in the brilliant chapter their sons have courageously recorded in American military history," the resolution declared.

The resolution specified that, upon passage, it would be presented to the National VFW encampment. The only Nisei veteran at the Utah state encampment was Mas Horiuchi, a delegate from Salt Lake City Atomic post.

IDAHO FALLS JACL SETS DATE FOR DISTRICT PARLEY

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The 1947 convention of the Intermountain District Council of the JACL will be held in Idaho Falls on Nov. 28 and 29, the Idaho Falls JACL, the host chapter, announced this week.

Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-discrimination Committee, will be the main speaker.

All committees for the convention have been chosen by the Idaho Falls JACL and already are active in preparing for the affair. A bowling tournament on Nov. 30 will be held in conjunction with the convention.

California Alien Land Law Fund Bill Dies in Senate Committee

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A \$200,000 appropriation bill for enforcement of alien land law escheat cases died in committee Monday when the state legislature recessed for the summer.

The bill, S. B. 1453, was introduced February 5 by Senators Hugh P. Donnelly, Stanislaus county; Irwin T. Quinn, Humboldt county; Herbert W. Slater, Sonoma; George J. Hatfield, Madera-Merced; Louis G. Sutton, Tehama; Glenn and Colusa counties; and Bradford S. Crittenden, San Joaquin.

The appropriation was referred

Seek to Remand Hirata Case to California Court

Escheat Trial Moved To Federal Court In Sacramento

SAN FRANCISCO—The state of California on Monday asked that the Hirata escheat case, moved to the federal court in Sacramento upon petition of the defendant, be remanded to the state.

Hearing on the petition was continued to July 7.

The Hirata case was originally filed in the superior court in San Joaquin county on April 6 1946. Roy K. Hirata, an alien of Japanese ancestry, and his Nisei wife, Toshiye Teranishi Hirata, were named defendants.

The state charged that the Hirata property, purchased in October, 1939, was paid for and used by Roy Hirata, although it was purchased in the name of his wife.

The transaction of property was called a subterfuge and fraud by the state in an effort to defeat the alien land act.

The Hiratas, through their attorneys James C. Purcell and William Ferriter, asked for a transfer of the case to the United States district court for northern California, on grounds that they could not receive a fair hearing in the state courts.

The petition was granted when the state did not contest or answer the petition.

The Hiratas claimed that under the alien land law the citizen wife of an alien Japanese is denied equal protection and security in the enjoyment of personal and civil rights, and that such a wife was deprived the right of having her husband support her and their children.

The alien land act, the Hiratas stated, has imposed "peculiar restrictions and disabilities" upon Mrs. Hirata.

Their attorneys also pointed out that Mrs. Hirata is additionally discriminated against in that under the act she is prohibited from permitting her husband to cultivate and use her property. It was also noted that the land act prevents Mr. Hirata from carrying out his duty of providing for his three children.

to the committee on judiciary, but was not reported out of committee at the time the legislature recessed.

The bill was specifically drawn up to enforce the provisions of the alien land laws, to investigate "evasions and violations thereof," and to institute and carry on escheat proceedings.

The appropriation bill was vigorously opposed by the Japanese American Citizens League, which appealed to state officials and members of the legislature in an effort to prevent passage of the bill.

Escheat Action Filed by State in Fresno Area

Charge Land Acquired in Violation of California Land Act

FRESNO, Calif.—The State of California on June 26 filed an escheat action to confiscate 20 acres of land southwest of Fresno on charge that it had been acquired by persons of Japanese ancestry in violation of the Alien Land

Act. The complaint named Kaoru and Mitsu Nagawawa, natives of Japan, and Mitsu Takara, an American-born brother-in-law of Nakagawa, as the defendants.

According to the suit, the property was purchased in the name of Mitsu Takara on Jan. 27, 1931, from V. L. Nakagawa. The state charged that Nakagawa and his wife are the real owners of the property and operated it and have derived benefits from farming opera-

10 Heads Delegates to Grinnell Parley

LOS ANGELES—Edison Uno of the Marshall high school of Los Angeles was elected president of the nationwide delegates meeting of the YMCA-YWCA teen-age conference at Grinnell College, Iowa, Saturday.

House Vote Set on Bill to Stay Deportation of Japanese Group

WASHINGTON — Success in getting the deportation staying bill on the consent calendar of the House of Representatives was reported here by the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee which announced that H. R. 3566 will come up for action on the next consent calendar July 7.

Editor's Note: This will be one of the JACL ADC-supported bills to be considered by the House on July 7. The Evacuation Claims bill, H. R. 3999, has also been placed on the consent calendar for that date.) Representative Louis E. Graham of Pennsylvania, R., will be in charge of the bill during the House consideration next Monday, the ADC office learned.

The Pennsylvania congressman is a member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization and is the author of the report which recommends the deportation stay-

Purpose of H. R. 3566 is to extend the authority of the Attorney General to adjust the immigration status of certain deportable aliens, Graham explained in the report.

Under this bill the Attorney General will be given the authority to suspend deportation and adjust the status of persons racially ineligible to naturalization.

"This does not mean, of course, that such persons become racially eligible for naturalization," he added. "It merely gives them a lawful permanent status in the United States."

In further explanation of the bill, Graham pointed out that H. R. 3566 will tend to "decrease the ever-increasing number of private bills that are being introduced for the relief of aliens."

The bill will involve more than 2000 Japanese in this country who are subject to deportation, the ADC office pointed out.

Masaoka Files Protest Against Civil Service Commission's Use of Race Classification

WASHINGTON—A protest was filed this week with the U. S. Civil Service Commission by Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, against the commission's use of the word "Japanese" in identifying five persons who were discharged or rejected for government positions because they did not meet loyalty requirements.

Mr. Masaoka referred to a Washington news dispatch on a report made by the Civil Service Commission to Congress, in which it was stated that 66 persons were discharged or rejected and that this group included "47 Communists, 3 Fascists and 5 Japanese."

"By singling out the 'Japanese,' and only the 'Japanese,' in your publicized classification, the inference is clear that the mere accident of birth—of being born Japanese—makes one dangerous to the safety of the United States. We do not believe that such an inference is correct or in keeping with government records," Mr. Masaoka added.

"If the five persons of Japanese ancestry who were discharged or rejected by your commission were so classified because they were either Communist, Nazi or Fascists, they should have been placed in whatever category they fitted rather than be placed in a special category," he said.

In his message of protest, Mr. Masaoka added:

"By 'spot-lighting' the Japanese in this manner, and by subsequent nationwide publicity attending your report, the United States Civil Service commission has, whether unconsciously or deliberately, (1) typified the thinking of the Federal Government, at least in this public report, as that of a dangerously Nazi-resembling attitude of non-acceptance of a person because of race, (2) challenged the magnificent record of the American soldiers of Japanese ancestry during the late war, and has cast a cloud over the record of the thousands of Japanese alien residents of this country who served in the war effort against the Japanese enemy.

"Whatever the practice may be, we cannot believe that the Civil Service commission operates on the plan that a man is discharged from Federal employment because of his race or religion. Rejectees are not classified as Jews, Catholics or Negroes.

"It is our contention that it is grossly unfair to the overwhelming majority (of persons of Japanese ancestry) who unquestionably were loyal to have the fact of their ancestry used against them.

"In protesting the classification of 'Japanese' as being subversive, we call upon your commission to investigate the reasons behind this arbitrary classification and to correct the gross injustices which your report has caused a small but significant portion of our population."

100th Battalion Veteran Dies in California Hospital

HONOLULU — Funeral rites were held here on June 16 for Pfc. Rokuro Moriguchi, 32, 100th Infantry battalion veteran who died on May 29 at Birmingham General hospital in Van Nuys, Calif.

Pfc. Moriguchi was in the news earlier this spring when he was presented with a washing machine by the veterans of the Chinese American post of the American Legion in Los Angeles.

Pfc. Moriguchi enlisted in 1943. He was wounded in France in Oct., 1944.

Police Doubt Hawaii Nisei Implicated in Siegal Murder

LOS ANGELES—Police officials here doubted that Henry Kojiro Uyechi, 29, who was taken into custody last week in Las Vegas, had any part in the gangland killing of Benjamin (Bugsie) Siegal, noted underworld figure, here recently.

Chief Investigator H. Leo Stanley ordered Uyechi's room at the downtown hotel searched when it was learned that he had been in Los Angeles on the night of the murder. The officers found Uyechi's army discharge papers but no evidence linking him with the slaying.

Uyechi, formerly of Hawaii, was arrested in Las Vegas when he told authorities he had come to the Nevada city to collect \$55,000 assertedly due him from Siegal on a

Supreme Court Asked to Rule In Issei Case

Madokoro Faces Deportation Unless Ruling Is Reversed

LOS ANGELES—A petition for a writ of certiorari has been forwarded to the United States Supreme Court by counsel for Sanosuke Madokoro who faces imminent deportation to Japan.

The petition, filed by A. L. Wirin, Saburo Kido and Fred Okrand, attorneys for Madokoro, requested the Supreme Court to review the judgment of the Ninth District Circuit Court of Appeals which held that the order of deportation for Madokoro was valid.

The attorneys explained that Madokoro had lived in the United States continuously since 1915. During much of that time he had regularly crossed the international boundary at Calexico, Calif., to attend, for a few hours at a time, his farm in Lower California. His last crossing of the boundary was 1926.

According to counsel, Immigration Service officials claim that because Madokoro was an alien ineligible to citizenship, he had illegally entered the country in 1926, at the time of his last crossing, because he had no immigration visa and though inspected by border officials and permitted to return to the United States at that time, this action was of no avail.

Madokoro claims that the law protects him in his right to make border crossings since he had lived in the United States for more than seven years and was returning to his home at the time.

JACL Official Speaks in Scottsbluff

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb. — Masao W. Satow, national secretary of the JACL, thanked residents of the Scottsbluff and North Platte areas for their recent donation of \$515 to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee at a meeting on June 27.

Mr. Satow was accompanied by Roy Takeno, newly-appointed Tri-State regional director of the JACL.

Dr. Harry Matsuyama was chairman while the speakers were introduced by George Fukusawa.

Fusako Yamamoto Named as Bussei Queen Candidate

SELMA, Calif.—Fusako Yamamoto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goro Yamamoto of Parlier, will represent the Selma YBA in the Central California Bussei queen contest, it was announced this week.

horse race bet which he said he had made with Siegal two years ago in Chicago.

Sheriff Glen Jones of Las Vegas held Uyechi on a concealed weapons charge when he was found in Siegal's Flamingo Club carrying a .25 caliber automatic pistol. Uyechi was described as "confused" about Siegal's murder.

He admitted to Las Vegas authorities he had sent a telegram to the morgue in Las Vegas saying: "Important not take body away. I'm coming to identify the body." It was said that Uyechi was referring to Siegal, believing he had been slain in Las Vegas.

Sheriff Jones said that Uyechi had come into the Flamingo club, brandished his pistol and demanded the money.

Roger Baldwin's Comment: Japanese Militarists Used Restrictive U. S. Laws as Excuse for Aggressive War

By EVERETT J. STARR

NEW YORK—Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, answering this writer's question concerning the present attitude of the Japanese regarding our discriminatory legislation preventing certain Orientals from citizenship and immigration rights, asserted that without a doubt the United States acts were among the greatest "excuses" for Japan's war of aggression and expansion. Mr. Baldwin stated that the Japanese with whom he spoke regarding these existing laws said that such legislation was seized by the Japanese war lords as "inflammatory propaganda through which the Japanese people armed and precipitated the recent war."

The ACLU Director told correspondents that there was a most sincere note of appreciation voiced when he disclosed that groups were fighting today to remove such discriminations from our laws and that he thought such barriers would soon be repealed.

Mr. Baldwin opened his first New York press conference since his return from Japan and Korea by stating that although he had been asked by both Gen. MacArthur and Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge to make this trip, he had declined to go under official orders. He stated that he wished to make his observations and opinions freely and only as an interested individual could he secure the confidence and trust necessary to really get the entire picture clearly and completely. The ACLU director said that he did not present himself as an expert—"that would take two weeks longer"—but he said that his observations and conclusions were qualified in that he was able to speak with leading authorities on all questions and thus bring back an authoritative report.

Mr. Baldwin devoted most of his interview with New York's (and America's) press to a discussion of the Korean situation as compared with conditions in Japan. He was satisfied with the rapid progress Japan is making in its acceptance of democratic principles. However, he was gravely concerned over the Korean state of affairs. "The issues of our policies in Japan under a strongly directed democratic revolution are slight compared with the formidable problem of Korea where we have not established democratic institutions," he declared. The situation in Japan at the present time as compared with Korea today he sized up as extremely paradoxical. His conclusions in this respect, he stated, was that to him Japan was acting like a liberated country—Korea like a conquered country.

Korea, Mr. Baldwin declared, is a "civil liberties issue since there are no accepted laws, constitution, rights or government in either the Soviet of United States' zone." Basing his conclusions upon the consensus of long time residents—both native and foreign as well as civic and military—Mr. Baldwin said that civil war would be expected immediately upon the recall of military forces. He noted a "greater division, bitterness and confusion bordering upon civil war" than he had been led to anticipate from all reports except first-hand knowledge. Although Mr. Baldwin was not permitted by Soviet authorities to visit north Korea (Soviet occupied) he stated that he had formed "conclusive ideas of that sector by carefully considering the evidence as related to him by those Civil and Military officials" who have had first-hand working information.

Where the Japanese have already adopted a "pure form" of democracy occupied Korea is still completely subjected to the rule of the military forces according to the civil liberties expert. Mr. Baldwin stated that as far as the unity of Korea was concerned, it would first be necessary for the United States to match the conditions which the Soviets have initiated in north Korea. "If unity is to be achieved on a basis of national policy," he declared in a prepared statement, "south Korea should undertake, before a national election is held, to (1) adopt a land reform law, (2) purge the pro-Japanese collaborators by at least legalizing a procedure and the categories to be purged, and (3) bring the police under effective control."

The ACLU director characterized the military government of a

liberated country as a "paradox, due to the unexpected impasse in Soviet-American negotiations." "The military government should be replaced as soon as practicable with a civil administration with a precise policy of stimulating far wider democratic participation by Koreans to prepare for eventual unity and independence. Only a positive policy will stop the present drift to communist solutions," Mr. Baldwin declared. "I have no doubt that if preliminary conditions for a genuine democracy are first established, Koreans would be capable of governing themselves without trusteeship. Trusteeship is almost universally resented as a protectorate. It is before, not after, an election that we should act as trustees."

Mr. Baldwin expressed an earnest desire that occupation in Japan be relaxed immediately as he judged the Japanese to be prepared now to "take care of themselves" in many respects. He urged exchange students throughout the world as well as permission granted to writers, educators and civil leaders to go from Japan and return with lessons in Democracy; an early treaty based upon an immediate stabilization with fair exchange; re-affiliation of international organizations with active chapters in Japan; the reduction in numbers of British and American troops; and promotion of "civil liberties properly guided" through which censorship, especially in communications, could be greatly lifted.

Mr. Baldwin was instrumental in establishing a branch of the JACL in Japan to serve the many thousands of Japanese Americans stranded there by the sudden outbreak of the recent war. He stated that these "ambassadors of goodwill" proved themselves invaluable in helping to create a more rapid acceptance of democracy through their demonstrations of the American-way-of-life and their spreading the usage of English throughout many of the more remote Japanese communities during their enforced stay in Japan.

Concluding his report on Japan today, Mr. Baldwin said he had "left Japan enthusiastic over the results and spirit of the occupation, and the genuine response of the Japanese people. It is a long job well begun. The obvious immediate need is a peace treaty to establish an economic base for democracy."

Besides his own organization the American Civil Liberties Union, Mr. Baldwin represented the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the International League for the Rights of Man, and the Japanese American Citizens League. He is expected to spend considerable time in Washington, D. C., following a brief rest in his native New York City, where he will give both formal and informal reports to the State Department, the War Department, and official and unofficial agencies.

Los Angeles Paper Exposes Drive to Oust Non-Caucasians From San Fernando Valley

LOS ANGELES—A campaign by the leaders of the Chambers of Commerce of San Fernando valley to exclude all non-Caucasians, including Americans of Negro, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian descent, from residing in the area was exposed in the Los Angeles Sentinel on June 16.

The Sentinel reported that the secretaries of the San Fernando valley chambers had "clubbed up together to cover every lot, every foot, every inch of land in that valley with race restrictive covenants."

"While the rest of the country was worrying about democracy or about the danger of war and about how Americans can get together to preserve the peace and meet the common danger, these secretaries were meeting and scaring the daylight out of themselves and all who would listen to them with solemn warnings that 'the need for racial restrictions is serious,'" the Sentinel added.

"Men like this have short memories," the paper said. "They've

Hal Hoshino To Quit Ring After Knockout

Nisei Boxer Suffers Concussion in Bout With Henry Davis

HONOLULU, T. H. — Hal Hoshino, Nisei featherweight Pendleton, Ore., suffered a concussion when he was knocked out by Henry Davis, Honolulu, in the eighth round of their main event fight here on June 27.

Hoshino was rushed to St. Francis Hospital for observation. Dr. Barney Iwanaga, Termini Boxing Commission physician, said that the Nisei boxer had suffered a concussion.

Hoshino became unconscious after leaving the ring but his attendants on June 28 said his condition was "satisfactory."

Davis, a Negro who formerly lived in Detroit, was knocked out for a six-count by Hoshino in the fifth round but came back to the Nisei down for three counts of nine before putting over a knockout blow.

Hoshino, in an announcement from his bed at St. Francis Hospital, declared on June 30 that he was "definitely through" with prize ring.

"I guess I'm getting too old for the 31-year old Nisei said. I'm in great shape the other night I fought Davis; I guess I'll know what happened."

Hoshino said he planned to visit his parents to Hawaii and his home here. His parents are residing at his farm in Pendleton, Ore.

Gordon Chapman, Asst. Supplies or Japan Church Workers

SAN FRANCISCO — Church organizations and individuals in America have been asked to contribute food, medical supplies and clothing to pastors and other church workers in Japan by Gordon Chapman, who is presently on furlough from the Presbyterian Japanese project.

Mr. Chapman said that church workers have lost their homes and equipment in the bombings and that some of them had to sell personal possessions to carry on their work.

He also stated that salaries not kept pace with inflation that most church workers are in straitened circumstances.

Selma Graduates Feted at Social

SELMA, Calif. — School graduates of the Selma area were feted on June 28 at a "Graduation Social" which was sponsored by the Selma Fellowship and the Selma Japanese church.

Fred Umade was general chairman of the affair, while Mrs. Mamoto, Takemi Misaki, Goro Tanaka, Yoshiko Gamow, Katsuko Kotsubo and Chiye Kono served on committees.

forgotten the bravery exhibited by the Nisei units in Italy and the sterling work they did in the Pacific."

The Sentinel, a leading weekly, added:

"It's serious when, men these officers of Chambers of Commerce start dabbling in the restriction racket. It's even more serious when reputable newspapers like the Hollywood Citizen-Gazette give them favorably slanted publicity."

"Immediately these restrictive covenants are aimed at 'non-Caucasians' but there are great many other minority groups that don't stand too high in the favor. Members of these groups live in the valley and, to their shame, all too many of them taken in by the high-society piffle voiced at the meeting talking about and sign these agreements."

"Today Negroes and Japanese are the victims. Tomorrow it will be the Catholics, or some scapegoats."

House Approves Statehood for Hawaii as Loyalty of Issei Residents Defended

Race Issue Raised by Southern Congressmen in Debate on Measure; Senate Action on Bill Not Expected During Present Session

WASHINGTON—The House voted on June 30 to make Hawaii the 49th state following spirited debate in which opposition, chiefly from southern congressmen, was voiced against statehood because of Hawaii's large population of Japanese and other racial ancestry.

The roll-call vote of 196 to 133 sent Delegate Joseph R. Farrington's statehood bill (HR 49) to the Senate where action is expected this session in view of the attitude of Sen. Hugh

R., Neb., who has stated the statehood question needs "further study."

Rep. Prince H. Byrd, D., Georgia, that Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry are "descendants of the enemy of Japan" was immediately rebuffed on the floor by Rep. LeRoy Johnson, R., Calif., and others who upheld the wartime loyalty of the Japanese Americans.

Johnson, who early in the session sponsored restrictive legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry, said he once considered Hawaii an "outpost of Japan." He stated, however, that he had conducted a personal investigation of Hawaii in 1945, including the war-time conduct of persons of Japanese ancestry, and stressed the good citizenship of the people of Hawaii to the United States.

The Farrington bill is approved by the Senate and signed by the president, it will become law but will be 12 to 18 months after Hawaii can become a state.

The people of Hawaii first must elect delegates to a convention to draft a state constitution. The constitution then must be ratified by the people of Hawaii and approved by the President. A third election then be held to select a governor, state officials, two senators and two representatives.

During Monday's debate Rep. Byrd, D., Ill., opposed Hawaiian statehood on the ground that the "Big Five" companies control the economy and it would be a "dangerous thing" to give control of the state.

He held the house favored the giving of people everywhere opportunity to establish a free government but said that he could not support the "Big Five" as not having the interests of the people of Hawaii at heart.

Rep. Knutson, R., Minn., opposed statehood on the premise that the "Big Five" are "firmly entrenched" in Hawaii and asked if statehood would mean "two more CIO senators."

Main ADC Work at Hershey Meeting

HERSHEY, Neb.—The work of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was explained to residents of the North Platte and Hershey areas on June 29 at a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Haya-

shi Yasui and Roy Takeno of the Tri-State JACL office and Z. S. Yamaoka of the Issei Citizenship League of Denver were the

Funeral Ceremony Will Honor Return of Nisei Dead From Europe

WASHINGTON—Preliminary plans for the ceremonies to honor the return of the first Nisei war dead to be re-buried at Arlington National Cemetery were discussed last week by the memorial committee headed by Jack Hirose. Mike Ma-

tsuda, adviser to the committee, related in interviews with Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Callahan and Col. F. P. Munson, that to Peterson, the War Department's cooperation was promised for any ceremonies planned by the JACL at Arlington.

The War Department told Matsuda that the JACL would be invited in advance of the names of the Nisei to be shipped to Arlington and the dates of their arrival. The bodies of the first American soldiers expected to arrive from Europe are expected to arrive from the War Department plans to hold grand ceremonies for the first time and if a Nisei is included in the initial shipment, the JACL will participate in such ceremonies and hold separate services.

Final Report On Resettlement To Be Printed

Prepared by WRA Liquidation Unit Under Robert Cullum

WASHINGTON—The government's final report on the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast will be off the presses soon.

The report, prepared by the War Relocation Authority headed by Robert Cullum, is titled "People in Motion—the Postwar Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese Americans."

The 270-page report will complete the series of government publications on the evacuation and resettlement which includes "War-time Exiles," "Impounded People" and others.

Among those whose reports were compiled by Robert Cullum are Toshi Yatsushiro, Tom Sasaki, John DeYoung and A. T. Hansen.

It was believed that "People in Motion" would be ready for distribution about August 1. It will include studies of the resettlement of the evacuees in Denver, Chicago and other centers.

Minority Problems Are Discussed By Legislators

SAN FRANCISCO—Problems faced by members of minority groups were to be discussed Wednesday, July 2, by San Francisco representatives in the state legislature in a program, "Meet Your Legislators," at Galileo high school.

Scheduled to appear on the program were Senators Gerald O'Garra and George D. Collins Jr., and Assemblymen Edward M. Gaffney and William C. Berry.

The program was sponsored by the continuations committee of the Legislative Conference.

Nisei Linguists Sought by Army

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Nisei linguists to serve as translators in the U. S. Army's intelligence service are being sought in this area by Lieut. George Claxton, Twin Falls recruiting officer.

Masaoka reported that kin of 50 Nisei war dead have already requested re-burial in Arlington. Over 600 Nisei were killed in action. Approximately half are buried in France, while the other half lie in Italian cemeteries.

Since the memorial to honor the first Nisei soldiers is one of national scope and interest, the committee will invite all JACL chapters to participate in the services. This participation will take the form of having each chapter contribute toward defraying the costs of the project.

The memorial services committee was set up at the first meeting of the newly organized Eastern district council, at which time the council decided to make the project its first major undertaking and asked the Washington JACL chapter to handle all arrangements. Committee members are Henry Goshu, Hal Horiuchi, Don Komai, Henry Minami, George Oku, Gladys and Ira Shimasaki, Ben Yoshioka and John Kitasaki.

HAWAII HAILS HOUSE ACTION ON STATEHOOD

HONOLULU, T. H.—The action of the House of Representatives in passing the Hawaii statehood bill is a "vote of confidence in Hawaii and the people of Hawaii," Acting Governor Oren E. Long declared this week.

His comment was echoed by Hawaiian leaders of civic, labor and management groups.

Asked for comment by the Associated Press, Senator Wilfred Tsukiyama, R., Honolulu, the only member of Japanese ancestry in the Territorial Senate declared.

"We have cleared the first hurdle. Now we have to go to work to get it through the Senate."

Jack Hall, regional director of ILWU-CIO, said it was "gratifying news."

Alexander G. Budge, president of Castle and Cook, Ltd., one of the largest of the Big Five companies answered criticism of alleged Big Five control of Hawaiian economy in a radio speech.

Frank Ikuno Heads Cheyenne Group For ADC Campaign

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Frank Ikuno, a former major in the U. S. Army occupation forces in Korea, was elected temporary chairman of an organizing group which will establish a chapter of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee in Cheyenne.

Min Yasui, retiring regional director for the JACL in the Tri-State area, and officials of the Tri-State Issei Citizenship League of Denver appeared at a meeting with Cheyenne residents on June 28 at the home of Harry Hashimoto.

Issei Citizenship Group Organized

SEATTLE—The Northwest Committee for Naturalization and Evacuation Claims was organized here last week with Henry H. Okuda, pioneer resident of Seattle, as chairman.

Mr. Okuda declared that a goal of \$5,000 had been set in a financial campaign which will be undertaken by the group to raise funds for the legislative activities of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Yutaka Kinamoto and Sotaro Kawabe will serve as treasurers of the new group.

MISLS Team Will Canvass Twin Cities For Nisei Recruits

CHICAGO—The Military Intelligence Service Language school recruiting team which is now in Chicago has received orders to canvass the Twin Cities area in Minnesota to secure Nisei candidates for occupational duty in Japan.

Lieut. Paul Sakai and Tech. Sgt. Spady Koyama will leave Chicago on July 7 for a week's stay in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Tech. Sgt. George Hachiya, third member of the recruiting team, will remain in Chicago at the headquarters of the Army's Illinois Recruiting District, 158 Harrison St.

It was announced that Lieut. Sakai and Sgt. Koyama may be contacted until July 15 at 182 Federal building in Minneapolis.

YW to Hear Talk On Alien Land Law

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Michi Onuma, publisher of the Progressive News, will speak to the public affairs committee of the Central YWCA Tuesday, July 8, on various aspects of the alien land law of California.

She will discuss the \$65,000 appropriation recently included in the state budget for investigation of escheat cases and the \$200,000 appropriation which was introduced in the senate during the past legislative session.

Los Angeles JACL Passes 400 Mark

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles chapter became the first of the 51 chapters in the JACL to pass the 400 mark in membership. Frank Chuman, president, reported this week.

325 Renunciants Win Release From Custody as Federal Court Grants Writs to Group

Judge Goodman Will Rule Later on Legality Of Renunciation Procedure at Tule Lake Camp; Says Applicants Not Alien Enemies

SAN FRANCISCO—Three hundred and twenty-five persons of Japanese ancestry, who have changed their minds about renouncing United States citizenship, won writs of habeas corpus on June 30 to escape deportation to Japan.

The 325 persons were members of a group at the Tule Lake segregation center who had filed papers renouncing their American citizenship in 1945 but who later had filed a court case to challenge the legality of the government's renunciation procedure

which was carried out by the Justice department under an amendment to the Nationality Act of 1940.

The renunciants are held at Crystal City, Tex., and Seabrook

Farms, N. J. and faced imminent deportation if the renunciations were upheld by the court.

All are former residents of west coast areas who were evacuated in 1942.

The application for writs of habeas corpus to permit their release was brought by the American Civil Liberties Union of northern California through its director, Ernest Besig of San Francisco.

Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman granted the writs and declared:

"I am of the opinion that the detained applicants are not alien enemies within the province of the Alien Enemy Act of 1798 and hence they may not be detained for removal or deportation from the United States pursuant to the said act."

The 325 were among approximately 5000 segregants at the Tule Lake camp whom Besig said renounced their United States citizenship under duress and intimidation by ultranationalistic Japanese groups at a relocation center in northern California.

The renunciants filed suits in Federal District Court in San Francisco in November, 1945, seeking writs of habeas corpus to prevent their deportation, and legal cancellation of their renunciation of citizenship.

Judge Goodman took judicial notice of a statement by Irving J. Wixon, district supervisor of the Immigration and Naturalization service in San Francisco, to the effect that many of the people of Japanese ancestry affected by the action may have been disloyal to the United States.

Judge Goodman, however, held that they were citizens of the United States in the first place and that the question of disloyalty was not grounds in this instance for their deportation as enemy aliens.

Judge Goodman said he would rule at a later date on the application for cancellation of renunciation of citizenship.

In the absence of an appeal by the Department of Justice the 325 persons will be granted their liberty. Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert B. McMillan immediately wired Attorney General Clark for instructions. In the event the Justice Department appeals the release of the renunciants will be suspended until the appeal is decided.

Omaha Citizens Will Organize JACL Unit

New Chapter Will Be Part of Tri-State District Council

OMAHA, Neb.—With an activation petition signed by 35 persons, plans were being organized here for the formation of the Omaha chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Masao W. Satow, national secretary of the JACL, and Roy Takeno, Tri-State regional director of the JACL, spoke at a meeting in Omaha on June 28. They discussed the JACL's program and the legislative activity of the Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Kaz Ikebasu, Mrs. Masako Nakadoi, Max Hamamoto, Mrs. Lily Okura and Kazuo Takechi were named members of a nominating committee for the proposed JACL chapter.

Mr. Satow noted that the Omaha chapter would be the 51st unit in the national JACL organization. He noted the enthusiasm of the Nisei in the Omaha area.

K. Patrick Okura was chairman of the meeting.

The Omaha JACL is an outgrowth of the Omaha Reception Committee, of which Patrick Okura was chairman and Doris Matsunami was secretary-treasurer.

The Omaha chapter will be a part of the Tri-State District Council.

In addition to Omaha Nisei a number of other local citizens already have signed up for the Omaha chapter. They include Ruth Campbell, executive director of the YWCA; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Eier, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hatz, Mr. and Mrs. Mortin Lof, Miss Mary Austin and the Rev. Mr. Conover.

138 Nisei Graduate from Army Language Training School

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, Calif.—One hundred and thirty-eight Americans of Japanese ancestry, trained in the Military Intelligence Language School for occupation duty in Japan, were graduated in ceremonies on July 3.

The rites marked the 27th commencement exercises of MISLS which have trained more than 5,000 Nisei for overseas duty with U. S. Army intelligence.

T/4 Takeo Asakawa of San Diego was named the "student who has made the most progress," while T/3 Frank Yoshida of Chicago was honored as the "best soldier."

T/4 Tsutomu B. Mura of Los Angeles, a graduate of Butte high school at the Gila River relocation center, was named the "most thoroughly bilingual graduate."

The class speech in English was delivered by T/4 Frank K. Tashima, former president of the Salt Lake JACL.

T/4 Thomas T. Nomura, Richmond, Calif., gave the commencement address in Japanese. He attended Doshisha University for a year before the war.

Thirteen graduates who have enlisted for three year terms in the Army were graduated with the rating of Technicians Third Grade. They are John T. Kono, Palmdale, Calif.; Kenichi K. Maruyama, Glen-

dale, Ariz.; Edward Oda, Hollywood; Paul Okimura, Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.; Richard T. Sakurai, Burbank, Calif.; Katsuyoshi Shibuya, Honolulu, T. H.; Isamu Shiozaki, Los Angeles; Tadaaki Taguchi, Pasadena; Saburo Takahata, Puenene, Maui, T. H.; Roy Takenaga, Whittier, Calif.; William Tame-shiro, Madera, Calif.; Mitsugu Tsuchiyama, Los Angeles; Kiyoshi Yamamoto, Seabrook, N. J.; and Moriji Yoshida, Chicago.

"We are going to Japan to help the Japanese familiarize themselves with the workings of a type of government that they have never before experienced, nor ever hoped to enjoy," T/3 Tashima declared. "Theirs was a life of servile obedience on the part of the masses and of haughty despotism on the part of a privileged few. It took the greatest war in history to do it, but this system has been abolished and we are now charged with the responsibility of helping them proceed toward democracy."

The diplomas were presented by Brig. Gen. Morrill Marston, commanding general of the Replacement Training Center at Fort Ord.

The commencement address was delivered by Col. Joseph A. Michela, executive officer, intelligence division, War Department General Staff.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.50 year Non-members, \$3.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Freedom from Bias

President Truman this week made one of the strongest appeals for the eradication of racial prejudice yet made by a chief executive of the nation.

Speaking in Washington D. C., the nation's capital where thousands of American citizens are still denied their complete rights as citizens because of their race, President Truman asked that the federal government expand and improve its laws and administrative machinery to guarantee the safeguards for civil rights.

Stating that there is much that state and local governments can do to protect the rights of citizens to employment, to fair trial in the courts, and to decent housing, the president said that the nation "cannot any longer await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community."

His statement was a direct blow at the south, fountainhead of discrimination and defender of the lynch law and the poll tax. But few communities in this country can claim innocence.

"Many of our people," he said, "still suffer the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation, and, I regret so say, the threat of physical injury and mob violence. The prejudice and intolerance in which these evils are rooted still exist. The conscience of our nation and the legal machinery which enforces it, have not yet secured to each citizen full freedom from fear."

If democracy is to win over totalitarianism in war-torn countries, President Truman said, the United States must "put its own house in order" by improving its laws on civil rights.

"Freedom is not an easy lesson to teach, nor an easy cause to sell to peoples beset by every kind of privation," President Truman said. "They may surrender to the false security offered so temptingly by totalitarian regimes unless we can prove the superiority of democracy."

"Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can make it. It should rest on political evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order."

The president asked for every citizen of these United States the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to a worthwhile job, the right to an equal share in the making of public decisions through the ballot and the right to a fair trial in a fair court.

These basic rights are those which are so bitterly contested by the bigoted. Restrictive covenants and similar practices deny many Americans the right to a home. University quotas, in many cases, deny him the right to an education. Practices of segregation limit medical care, while discrimination exists in employment. The poll tax is used in seven states to deny full participation at the ballot, while the recent Greenville lynching case gave evidence that a fair trial is not always possible.

President Truman must be commended for taking this stand at a time when the rights of so many citizens are being flagrantly abused.

The only strange and unfortunate aspect of the the President's stand is that an official should have to ask for American citizens' rights guaranteed by our constitution.

Every aid and encouragement possible should be given Mr. Truman in bringing into reality these civil rights.

The 49th State

The citizens of Hawaii this week won their first major victory in their long fight to win statehood when the House voted, 196 to 133, to make the islands the 49th state in the union.

Though the islands had been promised statehood after an undetermined "period of tutelage," and had made fourteen petitions and resolutions through the years, it was not until this week that either the House or Senate acted upon the question.

The generation-old bugaboo, the question of the loyalty of Hawaii's huge Oriental population, arose as usual in the House when the question was brought to vote. But this year, as in no other year, there was blood and death verification of that loyalty.

Hawaii's veteran population and the many war dead from the islands were irrefutable proof of that loyalty. Thousands of Hawaii's soldiers were of Japanese ancestry. They constituted the one great answer to the racists who have opposed statehood.

The Hawaii bill, introduced by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington of Hawaii, did not go through the House unopposed, as the negative votes show. And the opposition to the bill ran a gauntlet of opinions.

Statehood was opposed on grounds that the "Big Five," Hawaii's industrialists, would control the 49th state, and on grounds that the CIO would dominate the state's representatives in Congress, as well as on the usual "yellow peril" cry.

But it is interesting to note that a California congressman, Rep. Leroy Johnson, was among those who answered the last objection by pointing to the loyalty of Japanese Americans in Hawaii throughout the war.

It is also good to note that all of California's congressmen, with the exception of four who were not present, approved the statehood bill.

The House vote on Hawaiian statehood is a tribute long deferred to the loyalty and faith of the islands' cosmopolitan population. Although Senate action on the bill is not expected to come until the next session, there is good reason to expect that this body will act as did the House and approve the admission of Hawaii as the 49th state.

California Land Law

The state of California is using the alien land law as a state exclusion act, says Milton R. Konvitz, author of "The Alien and the Asiatic in American Law."

Writing in Common Ground, Konvitz says that while a state is prohibited from passing an exclusion act, it can in effect do just that by enacting laws that limit the activities and employment of aliens.

The constitutional question involved in the Oyama (escheat) case, Konvitz says, is complicated by the fact that the alien land acts are related to the acts of Congress which excludes certain racial groups from naturalization. The California act, for example provides in effect that aliens whom Congress excludes from citizenship shall be excluded from landholding in California.

"It is obvious that a state's anti-alien laws affect immigration policy," Konvitz writes; "for an alien will not go to a state where he may not earn a living engaging in the calling for which he is especially qualified. As we have said, the California legislators hoped that the alien land law would keep the Japanese out of California. The state may not enact an exclusion act. It should not be permitted to do by indirection what it may do by direct means."

The alien land laws, Konvitz says, are "patently racist."

Japanese aliens, he writes, took lands that other farmers would not take and farmed them successfully. In 1941 they operated only 3.7 per cent of all crop land harvested, but their production was estimated at \$35,000,000. Until 1941 law enforcement officials did not molest these farmers.

"But now, after the tragedy and injustice of the west coast evacuation, there are powerful interests in California that want to prevent persons of Japanese descent from returning. They are using the alien land law as a Japanese exclusion act. The Supreme court may see the reality through the legal clouds and hold the act unconstitutional," says Konvitz.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Epitaph for the Nisei Novel

The other day we got to talking about Nisei writers and what had become of them. There aren't many and outside of some journeymen journalists, only a handful have made more than an avocation of writing.

There was a time when we thought there were novels which cried out to be written. There was a time when works in progress were discussed in smoky rooms over the coffee-tables of a hundred midnights.

The books we talked about were to be compounded from the life we knew, the crowded, mono-racial milieu of the Little Tokyos of the west coast. It was a time, back before Hitler, Tojo and the war, when the pall of economic depression hung sullenly over the land. The people we knew had small, mean jobs, those who did have jobs, and escape from the ghetto-life which surrounded us seemed the most compelling of all our many desires.

The Nisei novel was as important, in its way, as the Great American Novel. It was a medium through which we could gain identity as a group and thus emerge from the urban jungles, the steamy-hot valley towns and the unpainted farmhouses. Time, war and evacuation have changed all that, of course, and the Nisei today are well known and celebrated, thanks to the sacrifices of their men in uniform, as any other group in America.

There was a time when we had our own private gods. There was James Joyce of the "Dubliners" and "Portrait of an Artist as a Young Man" and Hemingway of the "Sun Also Rises." There were the exponents of American naturalism, Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, Faulkner and Erskine Caldwell. There was the bright disillusionment of F. Scott Fitzgerald and the prose songs of Thomas Wolfe, looking homeward.

Perhaps the most unkind thing that can be said about Nisei writing is that it was once promising. There was a time when the many Nisei papers which were published on the coast were not complete without their literary sections and supplements which published essays, short stories, sketches and poetry. Probably most of the pieces which were printed represented only the literary by-product of the flushes of adolescence but the will for expression was there.

Yasuo Sasaki once edited a literary magazine in Salt Lake City called "Reimei" and its contributors included Tosuke Yamasaki, Taro Katayama, "Hoshina Airan," Sen Nishiyama and Chiye Mori. "Reimei," in its rather brief span of existence, exerted considerable influence upon Nisei writers of the period. Another literary magazine which ran several editions was edited by Eddie Shimano whose "Blueprint for a Slum" in Common Ground in 1943 is one of the best discussions of relocation center life.

Among the frequent contributors to the literary sections of the Nisei papers in the 1930s were Mary Oyama, Roku Sugahara, Tooru Kanazawa, Tomo Yamazaki, Welly Shibata, Toyo Suyemoto, Ayako Noguchi, George Furiya, George Watanabe, Joe Oyama, Kay Nishida, Kenny Murase, John Fujii and Brownie Furutani, to name only a few. Some of the best writing was found in the newspaper columns by Togo Tanaka, Bill Hosokawa and George Nakamoto.

The prevalence of Nisei papers may account for the fact that few Nisei have been published in journals of general publication. Toshio Mori is an exception and his short stories and sketches have appeared in New Directions and in many of the "little" magazines.

It is something of a contradiction that the only Nisei "novel" published to date is the work of an artist, Mine Okubo, whose "Citizen 13660" is primarily a work of art. Similarly, "The New Sun" and "Horizon Is Calling" by Taro Yashima also are bound volumes of drawings which delineate a story. The greatest popular success, although he probably will not be grateful for the label, has been enjoyed by S. I. Hayakawa, a Canadian Nisei, whose "Language in Action" was a Book-of-the-Month

club selection in 1941. Mr. Hayakawa is the editor of Etc., a magazine on semantics.

Another "Nisei" writer, Mike Czaki, Wisconsin-born, had no contact with the Nisei group and evacuation brought the resettlement to Chicago. His "Cuckoo Clock" and "Fiend in Need," both published by Ziff-Davis, are among the most enjoyable of recent mystery fiction.

Probably the best-known "Nisei" writer of fiction in America is Etsu Sugimoto whose book "Daughter of the Samurai" and "Daughter of the Narikin" presented glimpses into Japanese life.

Haru Matsui, whose "The Blossomless Wave" was the story of her life in Japan and in the United States, has been working on a novel about the Nisei in wartime.

The many recent books which have been published on the Nisei with the exception of "The Spoilage" and the forthcoming "The Salvage," are the work of Nisei writers. These books range from Ralph G. Martin's straightforward biography of a Nisei hero, Ben Kuroki, to Alexander Leighton's examination of a relocation center and its people in "The Governing of Men." The first novel with a relocation center background is Karen Kehoe's "City in the Sky" which won the Dodd, Mead literary collegiate award last year and which is about the Gila River center.

"The Spoilage," which concerns the segregates at the Tule Lake camp, was co-authored by Richard Nishimoto, while "The Salvage" has been edited from the reports of Charles Kikuchi, Frank Nishimoto, Tom Shibutani and other Nisei who were a part of the University of California's Evacuation Study.

George Furiya, whose translation "From a Japanese Prison" was published in 1937 has several novels yet unpublished. One "Act of God" was being considered for publication at the time of the outbreak of war in 1941. He also has been working on a novel, tentatively titled "Tub Rice," which has a northern California background.

A number of Nisei magazines were published in the relocation centers, including "The Trek" by Topaz and others at Tule Lake and Jerome. Among the young writers who have come out of the centers are John Kitashiro, Jobo Nakamura and Sachi Watanabe whose articles have appeared in the Pacific Citizen. John Kitashiro's columns on Frank Fujino O'Connor and on the Burgoynes of the River are among the best examples of reportage to be published in Nisei paper.

The Nisei novel no longer seems as important as it once did in the Little Tokyos before the war. Nisei no longer are starved for identity nor frustrated for expression. But it would be a nice thing indeed, if the Nisei could develop a novelist to rank alongside the many minority group American writers like William Saroyan, Langston Hughes, Meyer Levin, John P. Richard Wright, Len Zimberg, Paul de Leeuw, Willard Motley and many, many others who have expressed in their novels their yearnings to grow up and live in the Louis Adamic calls this "national nations."

Joining the Debate

Editor, Pacific Citizen:
When are the other advocates of "integration and assimilation" going to realize the idealistic folly of their untenable goal? Sure, we of us shoot for the stars beyond our reach, discover the mistakes and then concentrate on the ground we walk on.

Your commentary by Elmer Smith (June 14 issue) on "White Silken Curtain?" shows the political trend. What outwardly appears as a slow-moving process is sure footed and lasting.

The Nisei must conduct himself to the correct standards of morality and ethics, gain the respect he seeks to attain, and then realize the benefits of righteous living. Unless we are accepted, it would be contrary to what we are striving to aggressively impose ourselves upon a good neighbor policy upon the rest of the classes and people that make America.

Harry Honda, Los Angeles, Calif.

Assimilation and Integration: Everybody's Silken Curtain

By MARY OYAMA

Okay, Professor Smith, take it away! Meanwhile, we still wish that we could hear from some more Nisei. (Junco Asakura is all right, and the more Nisei viewpoints we have the better.) It was interesting and enlightening to get the viewpoint of a qualified authority on the problem of Nisei assimilation and integration, which undoubtedly is more scientific and factual than that of the average lay person.

Professor Elmer Smith's "Whose Silken Curtain" shows that

has a better insight into this much discussed subject than the average non-professional Caucasian lay person. What we attempt to present in our series of articles is the common viewpoint held by most average Caucasians, a viewpoint which we have encountered time and again in Denver, Chicago, Los Angeles and elsewhere. So, that it may simply be based on a given individual's evaluation of interpretation of what is meant by "integration," yet nevertheless, it is a prevalent and common viewpoint.

We agree with Mr. Smith that the prevalence of this individual opinion does not necessarily make it "right" or even correct, and we also believe that a definition of terms (assimilation and integration) is necessary. We too, have done considerable revision of our viewpoint on Nisei integration since our return home to California and since receiving our friend's letter.

In fact, we had not answered our friend's more recent letters because we had changed our mind considerably upon certain points, such as: whether the majority of the Nisei, through previous training, environment, etc., were ready to be "integrated" overnight. The Nisei are in varying stages of readiness, some more so than others, some so, in regard to being assimilated or integrated.

Now that some of us understand the Nisei and the "why" of his complexes, the fact remains that there is still a gulf between the Nisei and the Caucasians (or vice versa), and between the Nisei and the majority group Americans. The factual knowledge of our Nisei position does not excuse our inaction in closing that gap. Self-segregation, whether justified or not, will have the same total effect as that of enforced involuntary segregation, and tends to maintain the pre-war status quo.

Our experience with inter-group relations, both individually and through organizations, over a period more than 15 years, has pointed up the following highlights:

1. Caucasians and other Americans are very anxious to know more about the Nisei and to have them as friends, but do not know how to go about it.
2. The Nisei are equally anxious to be understood by Caucasians and others but also do not seem to know about the method or the means.

3. Caucasians need to take more initiative and go more than half-way to understand the Nisei and to help them become assimilated and integrated. (Provide means and methods.)
4. The Nisei also will have to go out of their way, take considerably more initiative to provide means and methods whereby the majority group and others can meet, understand, and really know the Nisei.

5. If the Nisei and the Caucasians and others do not know how to provide the means and methods individually or on their own, the various churches and organizations (Caucasian, Nisei, interracial) should help out.
6. All parties concerned will have to work simultaneously both as individuals on their own, and through organizations to close the gap.

7. How to interest those concerned, and how to impress upon them the immediacy, the importance, and necessity of unified cooperative action — ah, that dear Brutus, is the question!

(The atom bomb fell on Hiroshima, remember? And "Time's a' wastin'!) Theoretically, "segregated groups" can act as an effective force in promoting integration, but actual practice they do not seem to be doing so. With the exception of the JACL, Y organizations, and some churches, the vast majority of Nisei clubs and organizations have no idea of integration or assimilation in mind.

As for Nisei dances, our experience has been that a handful of Nisei attend a non-Nisei dance and the girls are swamped with more prospective dance partners and attracting attention enough to spoil them. They certainly are not "avoided" or left alone! "Why

don't more of you Nisei come out to our dances and meetings?" (Now our answer would be: "If you REALLY want us to come out, you'd better come out after us instead of waiting around until we just 'show up'.")

Of course, we agree with Prof. Smith, that there always will be segregation to a certain extent as long as discrimination exists, but certainly we can do something about trying to do all we can to eliminate discrimination and to break down segregation. And how else can we break down segregated groupings and eliminate prejudice except by inter-group, intercultural, or plain simple inter American mixing? How does one eliminate discrimination?

Through education and presentation of factual knowledge? This is rather a slow process and even an irrefutable array of documentary facts cannot effectively cope with irrational emotional prejudices. Through groups? This works fairly effectively but much more could be done in this line. Through individuals? So far as we have observed, this is the most effective and the simplest method but the least used. Perhaps something could be done here.

As for the seemingly contradictory call for "Nisei unity," we need Nisei unity to agree upon the method of attack, cooperation, and achieving the desired end. We need Nisei unity to fight discrimination and prejudice, to achieve cooperation with our minorities, to work with the majority group in becoming assimilated. We need Nisei unity even for such immediate objectives as: citizenship for the Issei, changing of immigration laws, and fighting of escheat cases, etc.

Basically, the Professor and the rest of us agree. Even our friend who first mentioned the "silken curtain" says the same thing. And our Nisei friends can be assured that she is not the type guilty of an "aggressive behavior pattern," she was the lady of charm, poise, and quiet self-assurance whom the Nisei kids at Santa Anita pointed out with respect, awe and admiration, "You should meet her, Miss Oyama, she's really SMOOTH."

Perhaps the kids throw up their little curtain because they feel their own confusing inadequacies, just a self-defensive reaction from their own feeling of insecurity. Would even this "hakujin" not understand them? But give her time, she'll understand — because she wants to meet the Nisei more than half-way.

The Silken Curtain will come down when we both decide to take it down, from both sides.

Mike Masaoka Will Speak on Nisei

WASHINGTON — "Remaining Problems of Displaced Americans" will be the topic of his speech on July 9 when Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, appears at the fourth annual Institute of Race Relations at Nashville, Tennessee, the Washington ADC office disclosed this week.

Scheduled as a guest lecturer, Masaoka will tell of the problems still facing persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

Saburo Kido, immediate past president of JACL, spoke at the Institute last year.

Four Nisei Architects Win Chicago Awards

CHICAGO — Four Nisei architects were among those receiving awards in the Chicago Tribune's "Better Rooms for Better Living" contest.

George Stanicci and John H. Takeuchi of New York, Eva E. Arakawa of Chicago and Kazumi Adachi of Los Angeles are among those whose drawings of interior home designs are now on exhibition at the Chicago Art Institute.

Stanicci's entry is a recreation room for adults, featuring a slide-away bar, bar and a work-bench.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Evacuees in Boise Valley

In the fall of 1942 the first evacuees from Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, began to drift into the Boise valley on temporary passes. They found the residents of the area receptive for the most part, and there was a big demand for their labor.

These evacuees found jobs on farms and packing sheds, in restaurants and hotels. By the fall of 1943 there were large numbers of Japanese Americans spread out through the valley. Wages were good. Many prospered.

Today, a handful are still in the valley. Some have married local girls or men and settled down permanently. Others, who made a stake during the high-pay days, have gone into farming on their own.

This last group is largely from the Puget Sound country, and they have exchanged the intensive truck garden type of farming for Idaho's broad acres. They liked it. They are likely to be permanent Idahoans, and both they and the state have benefited.

Nisei Ball Teams Organized

It was inevitable that the incoming Nisei should bring baseball with them. In this area they have organized a crack team whose field is the Caldwell farm labor camp.

George Ishihara, a shrewd, sharp-eyed oldtimer from Seattle, is coach. Among his stars are Ben Yoshida and Dyke Itami, formerly of Fife, Wash., and Takeo Yamaguchi of Bellevue.

Fans from the Northwest will recognize them as stellar performers of a decade ago. But age has failed to slow them, and Ishihara says they are playing better ball than ever.

The Nisei play town teams in the vicinity and tied for the first half championship.

Visit to an Idaho Ghost Town

Some 75 miles south and west of Boise, across the baked-out Owyhee desert and deep in the Owyhee mountains, is the ghost town of Silver City. Before the turn of the century its population exceeded 10,000.

During the war its population was one. Last

winter five men sat out the snows in the town, and now there are 35 persons who make their homes in the tumbledown old shacks.

At one time, an oldtimer told us when we visited the town, there were some 500 Chinese residents. Many of them operated a placer gold mine. Others were woodcutters, restaurant operators, helpers in saloons and hotels.

When the white miners discovered the Chinese had chanced upon a rich claim they forced the Chinese out and seized the gold for themselves.

On a hillside above Silver City is a graveyard containing the bones of several of the last Chinese residents of Silver City. And among them is the grave of an unnamed Japanese woman who, according to the natives, drifted into the city during the boom days, plied her ancient profession, died and was buried there far from her native shores.

Oriental in Northern Idaho

Oriental were involved in the early history of northern Idaho also. Oldtimers recall that a group of Chinese operated a gold mine in the primitive Salmon river country.

But thought they worked month after month they never showed anyone their gold. Rumors grew of a great gold hoard hidden in the Chinese mine and one day a group of miners raided the camp, killing or driving out the Chinese in an attempt to steal their treasure.

The gold was never found. Even today an occasional prospector sets out in search of the Chinese gold.

Boise, so far as we are aware, is the world's only city with a radio station with the name of a former president of the JACL. The National Broadcasting company outlet here is KIDO, but so far we haven't been able to determine whether Saburo or the radio station got here first.

Our plane happened to fly directly over the site of the Minidoka camp. Most of the old WRA buildings are still standing, draped in the familiar half-moon along the irrigation canal.

Where a few of the barracks have been removed the ground is still bare. It will take time for nature to heal the scars.

Vagaries

Trans-Pacific . . .

One of the trans-Pacific airlines is considering the possibility of using trained Nisei girls as stewardesses. . . . Many more Nisei veterans of the 442nd Combat Team will receive Bronze Star medals under a new Army policy which specifies that the award will be given all men who received individual commendation during combat for meritorious or exemplary achievement in ground action. In many cases, orders granting the Combat Infantryman's or Combat Medical badges will be sufficient supporting evidence to a man's claim for the medal, according to the War Department.

Ouster . . .

Following the wholesale ouster of all local officials of the Cannery Workers' and Farm Laborers Union, Local 7, under orders of the CIO international union, the Seattle local has revised its policy regarding readmittance of cannery workers of Japanese ancestry to membership. Up to now, only Nisei war veterans were permitted to work by the union, although some 800 Nisei and Issei had been members of the union before the war. Since the change in local leadership, which was brought on by rank and file pressure upon the national leadership of the union, all former members of Japanese ancestry are being reinstated in good standing.

Guayule . . .

Experiments in guayule research which Japanese Americans helped carry on at the Manzanar relocation center during the war are being continued by the Navy at Stanford university. . . . The CIO's ILWU in Hawaii recently bought 500 tickets to the "Go for Broke" carnival sponsored by the 442nd Veterans Club to raise money for a clubhouse. The tickets were donated to hospitalized veterans. . . . Masako Amemiya of San Francisco is going to Finland with an American Friends Service Committee group.

Paul Zaima, industrial designer, has been assigned to do the murals for Ferguson's music store in San Jose. . . . Add on Teru Nakano: Miss Nakano is the sister of Naomi Nakano, whose rejection for graduate study by the University of Pennsylvania last year provoked a flurry of criticism. Strangely enough, the father of the Nakano girls, Yosuke W. Nakano of Ridley Park, Pa., was also a Penn grad. Mr. Nakano, until the beginning of the war, was head of an engineering construction estimate company, but resigned his position at the outbreak of war, though he continued with the firm, which handled war contracts.

On the Little Tokyo Mind: Togo Tanaka Leads Chicago Discussion on Behavior Patterns of Nisei Resettlers

By WILLIAM R. SIMMS

CHICAGO—More than 150 JACL members and friends packed the Woodrow Wilson room at the International Relations center, 84 E. Randolph, on Thursday evening, June 26, to hear Togo Tanaka discuss "The Little Tokyo Mind: How We Got That Way."

Tanaka, an editor for the American Technical Society publishers, author and lecturer, had canvassed by mail, leaders in the Japanese American communities of several large cities: San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles, Seattle, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Denver and Salt Lake City.

Here are some of the findings which were brought out during the discussion:

- 1) In all the principal areas of postwar relocation, forms of Japanese American community organizations have reappeared.

- 2) Despite their widespread geographic distribution, resettlers seem to have certain problems in common—which they think and say are peculiar to them because of their racial background and evacuation experience.

- 3) Thus, in Philadelphia, as in Chicago, as in Los Angeles, the Issei (median average age mid-sixties) fear the insecurity of impoverished old-age; in San Francisco as in New York, both Issei and Nisei report they are poorly housed and grossly overcharged, and in Los Angeles county (where 162,000 homeless families are reported) returnees are tripled up and quadrupled in single unit dwellings. Employment is high and incomes are adequate, but restricted opportuni-

- 4) The Little Tokyo Mind is insular, race-conscious, and tends to be ingrown in its concerns . . . and even self-centered. This may not be a universally accepted definition of the Little Tokyo Mind.

- 5) Actually, none of the problems which Nisei and Issei regard as peculiar to themselves alone (either by reason of their race or of their evacuation experience) are peculiar to them. To the extent that they are able to recognize this fact they will be able to make common cause with other people around them.

In response to an appeal by Kumeo Yoshinari, manager of the highly successful softball team sponsored by the JACL in the Chicago Nisei Athletic Association, almost \$50.00 in contributions were received from among those present to finance the participation of the JACL team.

Mari Sabusawa program chairman, explained that during the months of July and August, the JACL will plan to have outdoor meetings and activities. The next indoor meeting of the general membership will be held in September, the date to be announced later.

War Jobs . . .

Many Nisei employed in Washington during the war now are losing their jobs because of personnel cutbacks in government agencies. . . . Thirty-six teams composed of veterans of the 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion now are competing on Honolulu alleys. These veterans, however, are ineligible for competition in American Bowling Congress tournament because of the ABC's racist by-laws which bar non-Caucasians.

PC SPORTS

Homicide Hal

The post-war comeback of Hal Hoshino (Homicide Hal) Hoshino, the Nisei featherweight from the roundup country of Pendleton, Ore., was stopped short in a Honolulu ring last week when Hoshino, a dead-game fighter, was knocked out by Henry Davis. Hoshino was one of the top fighters in his division on the coast when the war came along and he was forced to retire from competition. True, he had been knocked out by Jimmy Florida of Stockton in his last fight but boxing observers considered the knockout blow a "freak."

Hoshino decided to make a comeback this year and went to Honolulu, where he had enjoyed great success in 1941 and where he was a great favorite with the fans. He won his first two tuneup bouts but couldn't cope with Davis. The Oregon Nisei is one of the most intelligent men in the ring and probably will decide to give up his comeback efforts.

ABC Race Ban

Honolulu is a city where the majority of the bowlers are not eligible for membership in the American Bowling Congress which bars non-Caucasians. A "haole" team from Hawaii did enter the ABC tourney last spring in Los Angeles and brought with them a request for the rescinding of the ABC race bans. The ABC convention after considerable discussion, retained its race restrictions and the Honolulu bowlers went home vowing that they would quit the ABC.

After much discussion the Honolulu City Bowling Association has voted to retain its membership in the ABC and will attempt to use educational measures to get mainland bowlers to change their race policy. A team of Honolulu's non-Caucasian bowlers, all of whom are not eligible for the ABC, will go on a tour of the mainland this fall to meet leading ABC bowling teams and to educate mainlanders on Hawaii's ineligible bowlers.

Bowling is the top Nisei competitive sport at the present time. There has been league competition in Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Ogden, Ontario, Ore., Denver, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Portland, Seattle, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Monterey, Oakland, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Fresno and other cities.

discriminatory legislation many believe that there is no problem. Hawaii can make its contribution by greater publicity of its conditions. It can teach the mainland how the many races can get along. At the same time the techniques which are being developed on the mainland can be studied to improve further the conditions in Hawaii.

All in all, Hawaii is a paradise. The climate is mild. The people are easy going on the whole. Life has a deeper meaning. It is not merely to make a living that people exist. They enjoy life.

Frequent exchanges of delegations would be beneficial to the islanders and those of us on the mainland. We should work together. Distance is no longer a barrier. The United Mainliner takes the passengers to Hawaii from San Francisco in about 7 hours and 45 minutes. The return voyage takes about ten hours.

The fund raising campaign of the JACL in the Hawaiian Islands has brought the mainland closer to the people of Hawaii. This contact should lead to better understanding of mutual problems.



THE AUTHOR IN HAWAII

Saburo Kido's Return: Hawaii Has Growing Pains On Threshold of Statehood

By SABURO KIDO

MY RETURN to Hawaii after 26 years was a wonderful and interesting experience. The prolonging of my stay from the original program of ten days to two months gave me a better opportunity to observe conditions. However, whatever comments I make will be a comparison of what I had known and what I have seen and observed on this trip. Therefore at the most, my observations must be considered as superficial. I hope they will be accepted as such.

Hawaii has changed. Money is plentiful. There is no doubt about this. The millions of dollars which the newcomers during wartime, the service men and civilian workers from the mainland, dropped for the purchases of souvenirs, rents, and for necessities presented the islanders with an unprecedented prosperity.

The standard of wages has risen considerably. To compete with the defense work and government jobs, private industry had to increase its pay scale.

A housing shortage prevails in Hawaii too. Rents are high. Real property values have skyrocketed. Homes which cost a few thousand dollars to build before the war are now priced around fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars.

The repercussions of last year's sugar industry strike are still evident. The breach between the union members and those who supported the employers, such as the foremen and supervisors, is still unhealed. Therefore, united community activity seems to be difficult at the present time in many districts.

The general public as well as the workers are still wondering whether the strike has been beneficial to the workers or not. The monthly wage system has been replaced with an hourly scale. When it rains and there is no work, there is no pay. There is to be no free housing or medical care. This new system is claimed to work against a family man whose medical bill and housing costs will have to be paid out of his income.

On the other hand, it is claimed that for the first time, every worker knows how much he is being paid; how much rent he will have to pay; what his actual living costs are; and so forth.

Under the old system, the worker had no hope of owning his own home. It belonged to the plantation. Now there is some hope that the worker may be able to own his home. The time may come when he may be able to drive in his own car to his place of work.

The smaller sugar plantations are selling out and going out of business. Mechanization is expected to take place. To a greater degree, greater efficiency will be demanded of the workers.

Labor and management are undergoing a period of re-adjustment at the present time. A two years' contract was signed. Therefore, both sides will have the opportunity of studying the pros and cons of the terms which were agreed upon. As far as the union is concerned, it has the tremendous task of educating its own membership.

Although there was no mass evacuation from Hawaii, many leading citizens of Japanese ancestry were shipped to the mainland or were interned without trial for months and years. In many respects, the position of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii was worse than those on the mainland for one year after the attack on Pearl Harbor. They were under constant fear of being sent to the internment camps. No one knew whether he had been cleared or not. The leaders were called to the G-2 or FBI offices several times. Many citizens had been taken into custody from the evening of December 7, 1941, and therefore no one felt secure.

Someone will have to write a book to cover the contributions of persons of Japanese ancestry of Hawaii to the war effort. Sufficient publicity and credit has not been given heretofore. The amount of money given to the Red Cross, the USO, the Army and Navy relief, the morale committee's Keawe Corps, and other examples are a tribute to the war record of the people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii. The generosity of the people to the men in the armed services on an individual basis cannot be equalled by any group on the mainland. The Japanese American community went out of their way to extend hospitality for the fighting men. The personal friendships created will have beneficial results for the future of Hawaii and for a better understanding of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Up to the outbreak of war, the so-called "Big Five" of Hawaii controlled the economy of the territory. A great change has come about. The citizens of Chinese ancestry have emerged to challenge the dominance of the former regime. This is a healthy thing because competition will accelerate changes.

The advent of United Airlines proves the point. Up to May 1 of this year, Pan-American Airways exclusively serviced the air travelers between the Hawaiian Islands and the mainland. The one way fare was \$224.25, including tax. The fare starting from May 1 came down to \$155.25 including tax. And there is a discount of 10 per cent for round trips. United Airlines may be able to cut the fare down to its originally announced scale of \$95 one way from the present \$135 plus tax.

The Chinese group have the Trans-Pacific Air Service which is now competing with the Hawaiian Airlines. It is claimed that service has improved, greater courtesy being extended to passengers.

Persons of Japanese ancestry relate about the plans which had been made to evacuate them to one of the islands or to the mainland. JACLers who attended the conference held in Salt Lake City in November, 1942, will recall the statement by Mr. Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, that 15,000 Hawaiian Japanese were expected to become residents of the centers.

The chief reasons attributed for not carrying out the original plans are claimed to be the following: (1) Manpower of Hawaii would have been depleted and replacements from the mainland would have been impossible; (2) boats to transport the Japanese to the mainland or to other islands were not available; (3) there were influential men of the territory who were ready and willing to vouch for the loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry; and (4) the Army and Navy in Hawaii knew the Japanese better than the Western Defense Command because of intelligence work and contact prior to the outbreak of war.

The economic position of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii is on a higher plane than on the mainland. Many have beautiful homes. Their income is far greater. Living standards are higher. More

have capital for investment. For instance, corporations where a group have raised \$75,000 or more are not uncommon. Many cooperative ventures are underway. If the evacuation had not taken place, the mainland Nisei may have been in a similar position. However, it is going to take many years before we can reach the position that the Hawaiian Nisei have attained today. This does not mean that everyone is rich. There are many who did not capitalize on the wartime boom.

Formerly the only means of inter-island traveling was by ship. This has undergone a radical change. Whereas, it was an overnight trip between the cities of Honolulu and Hilo, the planes make it in one hour and a half. There are several flights a day compared to the twice a week schedule of the steamers. Between the islands of Maui and Kauai, it is only forty-five minutes ride on a plane. The passenger steamers have been abandoned this year. Ships are going to be used only for hauling freight.

Those of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii are more complacent, self-satisfied. My personal analysis is that we on the mainland have an obsession regarding discrimination. We feel that we should fight for our rights and any success means that degree of improvement. We have nothing to lose even if we fail.

In Hawaii, everyone is afraid to rock the equilibrium. The Hawaiian Japanese take politics more seriously than the mainlanders. Citizens of Japanese ancestry occupy numerous public offices. But there is no racial bloc. Candidates of Japanese, Chinese or Caucasian ancestry have been supported. Economic background and personal relationships have played a greater part than ancestry in influencing votes.

Because the important territorial offices have been appointive, the President of the United States designating his choice and the Senate confirming, no popular leader who has a following throughout the territory has emerged. There has been no need for such person. When statehood is attained and general elections take place, there may be a change. This is something for the future.

It was interesting to know that there are many who are interested in the formation of JACL chapters. These are the persons who believe that Hawaii should carry its share of the burden in pressing for equal rights for all persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. They want to know what is going on. In the other hand there are many defeatists as well as racist-minded Nisei in Hawaii. Race relations in their true perspective have not been appreciated. Simply because there have been no race riots or

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JACL-ADC Groups Formed in Six Cities in Midwest

Financial Campaign Now in Full Swing in Chicago Area

CHICAGO—Six Midwest cities have joined the ranks of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, according to Tats Kushida, Midwest representative of JACL. ADC groups have been organized in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and Twin Cities, while support is also expected from Milwaukee and Kansas City in the near future, he announced.

"Issei and Nisei are equally concerned in the enactment of legislation which would remove the last legal restrictions which discriminate against them. Recognizing that the passage of such legislation requires vigorous and untiring efforts, they are more than glad to lend the JACL-ADC a helping hand," Kushida stated. Among the more important items on the JACL-ADC agenda are a bill which would provide for the naturalization of Issei and another which would create an evacuation claims commission to adjudicate evacuation property losses.

The ADC fund drive in Chicago is now in full swing, with Issei soliciting teams operating in ten zones throughout the city, said Richard Yamada, executive secretary of the Chicago ADC. Officers of the Chicago ADC are: Taihei Matsunaga, chairman; Jiji Fukuda and Jack Nakagawa, vice chairmen; Kohachiro Sugimoto and Tom Masuda, treasurers; Torao Hidaka and Mike Hagiwara, auditors; Koichi Masunaka and Chiye Takehara, secretaries.

The Advisory Council includes the following ministers from Protestant and Buddhist churches: Reverends K. Ishikawa, G. Kono,

G. Kubose, T. Kuzuhara, S. Matsuo, J. Morikawa, Y. Oyama, T. Sakuma, S. Takagishi, K. Takeda and M. Tsuda.

Issei and Nisei, numbering more than 75, most of them on the ADC board of directors, comprise over twenty five teams. Issei board members are: Royichi Fuji, Jisei Fukuda, Torao Hidaka, Shotaro Hikida, Kiyoshi Joichi, Corky Kawasaki, Kameichi Kittaka, Ichiro Kondo, Matsusaburo Kuki, Koichi Masunaka, Taihei Matsunaga, Teruo Mukoyama, Yoriaki Nakagawa, Mitsuji Oishi, Shozo Sekiguchi, Kinji Shigeta, Kohachiro Sugimoto, Sakaye Toda, Jun Toguri, Mokuryu Tsuda, Koshiro Umekubo, Tsuchizo Yamaguchi, Teiichi Yamamoto.

Other Issei solicitors include:

H. Ansai, M. Hayano, K. Kato, R. Ogura, Y. Hattori, M. Endo, K. Omori, Z. Sawa, B. Takano, S. Terasaki, K. Matsumoto, H. Murakami, E. Nishi, T. Shimbo, M. Watanabe, T. Inouye, K. Ito, D. Kawaguchi, G. Miyagawa, K. Nakane, T. Tanabe, E. Hanaki, K. Nozawa, T. Okuhara, C. Akamatsu, H. Horiuchi, H. Nemoto, M. Satow, S. Shibata, M. Furuyama, S. Kuro-miya, M. Nakashima, Y. Yamasaki, Kashima, O. Kushino, N. Misaka, Y. Obazawa, M. Minami, H. Mukoyama, S. Shinsako, T. Nishi, H. Toriumi.

Nisei solicitors, members and non-members of the Chicago JACL, most of whom are also on the board include: Jim Furuta, Harold Gordon, Mike Hagiwara, Art Hayashi, Wiley Higuchi, Dr. George Hiura, Dr. Wm. Hiura, Byron Honda, Noboru Honda, Kay Hori, Gladys Ishida, Ted Karikomi, Shig Kariya, Kiyoshi Kasai, Lester Katsura, George Kita, Mrs. Ed Kitow, Albert Koga, Joe Komaki, Rose Kokubu, Tats Kushida, Marvel Maeda, Tom Masuda, Harry Mayeda, Masaji Morita, Mas Nakagawa, Jack Nakagawa, Jobo Nakamura, James Nakashima, James Ogata, Tom Okabe, Jack Ota, Mari Sabusawa, Masato Tamura, Togo Tanaka, Lily Teraji, Shig Wakamatsu, Dick Yamada, Todd Yamamoto, Ken Yoshihara, Kumeo Yoshinari, Earle Yusa.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. John Towata, 1901 Schiller St., Alameda, Calif., a boy on June 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eachi Machida, 2927 Humbolt St., Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Handa, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on June 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kawada, Lodi, Calif., a girl on June 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Yamada, Florin, Calif., a boy on June 18.

DEATHS

Hiyojiro Koresawa, 79, in Seattle, Wash., on June 17.

Busuke Uno, 9301 N. Washbourne Ave., Portland, Ore., on June 16.

Totaro Goto, 80, on June 23 in Stockton, Calif.

Haruko Omori (Mrs. Hayao Omori), 34, on June 23 in Los Angeles.

Haruye Onishi, 69, formerly of Palos Verdes, Calif., in Chicago last week.

Neohachi Tsurumoto, 79, on June 21 in Chicago.

MARRIAGES

Mary Shimotsuka to Louis Sugawara on June 21 in San Fernando, Calif.

Harumi Nagase to Haruo Kamada of Hawaii on June 28 in San Francisco.

Grace Oshio to Teruo Yokomizo on June 21 in Los Angeles.

Yoshiye Kuniyuki to Masaru Yoshida on June 22 in Los Angeles.

Kimiko Akahatsu to Joe Nomura on June 15 in Hollywood.

Michiko Akahoshi to Toshikazu Harada on June 22 in Los Angeles.

Yoko Yamamoto to Katsuo Matsumoto on June 21 in Chicago.

Hatsuye Tsuji to Roy Kasuyama on June 22 in Chicago.

Yoshiko Taniguchi to Robert M. Baba on June 12 in Oakland Calif.

Fumiko Mitamura to Kiyoshi Hosokawa on June 21 in Chicago.

Katsuyo Muramoto to Akira Shigenaka on June 21 in Santa Maria Calif.

Akimi Kaibu to Toshio Morishige on June 26 in Los Angeles.

Sumi Haji to Tak Kuriyama on June 14 in Spokane, Wash.

Ada Ichikawa to Harry Honda on June 15 in Spokane.

Sono Iwata to James Migaki on June 21 in Spokane.

Lily Yonago to Bob Mizukami on June 22 in Spokane.

Nisei Juvenile Delinquency Discussed by JACL Group

CHICAGO—Inadequate housing, economic instability and the breakdown of the family unit are some of the main factors contributing to juvenile delinquency among Nisei, according to the conclusions of an informal discussion sponsored recently by the JACL at the home of Miss Marvel Mayeda, 2241 North Clifton.

Approximately 16 persons, among them "Father Joe" Kitagawa and Corky Kawasaki, director of the Chicago Resettlers committee, gathered for the discussion of "Juvenile Delinquency Among the Nisei of Chicago." The get-together was the first under the program of JACL in an attempt to bring Nisei of Chicago together to discuss informally some of the problems which confront them.

With "Father Joe" acting as the moderator, the group traced the

pattern of juvenile delinquency as it existed on the west coast before the war, through the assembly centers and relocation centers to its present pattern in the resettlement cities.

This initial discussion get-together was called by Mari Sabusawa, JACL program chairman, who explained that responsibility for planning future meeting of this nature would be in the hands of William Simms, cabinet member in charge of public relations.

The number one problem in getting this program started, according to Simms, is finding homes where 15 or 16 young people can conveniently meet. Friends and members of JACL who would like to offer their homes for such meetings are asked to leave the information with the JACL office. It is planned to have similar meetings during the next few months.

Judge Rules Kawakita Must Stand Trial in Los Angeles

Denies Defense Move To Transfer Case to Court in Tokyo

LOS ANGELES—Tomoya Kawakita, 26, accused of treason for mistreating American prisoners of war in a Honshu prison camp, must stand trial in the United States, Federal Judge William C. Mathes ruled on June 27.

The court denied a petition by Morris Lavine, Kawakita's defense counsel, that the trial be held in Japan where Kawakita would be able to obtain witnesses in his defense.

Judge Mathes declared that "Congress has ruled that an accused shall be tried in the district where he is first found."

Lavine contended the War Crimes Authority had established the precedent that those accused of war crimes should be tried at the scene of their acts.

Kawakita, a native of Calexico, Calif., who went to Japan as an university student in 1939, pleaded innocent to the charge.

He was apprehended in Los Angeles by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in May after he had been spotted by a former prisoner at the camp in Japan who identified Kawakita as the camp foreman who had cruelly abused American prisoners.

Judge Mathes instructed United States Attorney James M. Carter to provide the defense with a list of witnesses and prospective jurors, in keeping with Federal actions involving a possible death penalty.

The judge set the trial date for Oct. 21 in the court of Judge Ben Harrison.

Returned Veterans Honored at Picnic

CORTEZ, Calif.—Returned war veterans and 1947 school graduates were honored by the Cortez Young Peoples club and the young married group at an outing at Lake Yosemite on June 21.

Swimming and boat riding were the major activities of the afternoon.

Chicago JACL Will Hold Weenie-Bake

CHICAGO — The 55th Street Promontory has been selected as the site for the Chicago JACL's weenie-bake to be held on Saturday, July 19 at 6:30 p. m., announced Yo Furuta, co-chairman of the JACL social committee. Reservations (75 cents per person) must be phoned in to the JACL office, FRA. 8840 not later than July 16, said Furuta, in order to estimate the amount of food required. Harry Mizuno and Roy Iwata who are co-chairmen with Furuta, assured plenty of fun in the way of games and swimming for everpone. All members and friends of the Chicago chapter are welcome to attend.

Joint Picnic

CHICAGO — The "Enterprisers" and the "20 and 5 club," two investment groups in Chicago, will hold a joint picnic of their members and families at the Green Lakes Forest preserve south of Chicago on Sunday, July 13, according to Fred Odanaka and Tom Masuda, respective presidents. Highlighting the all day outing will be a baseball game to settle the much disputed athletic superiority of the two groups.

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Rep. Gwynne Urges Passage Of Evacuee Claims Measure

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FRESNO 1, CALIFORNIA

Disabled Veteran Will Take Up Painting as Career

Bob Takeshita, Barred by Britons, Returns to U. S.

SEATTLE—"Because one of his fellow Seattleites happened to be in the right place at the right time on July 10, 1944, in a GI emergency aid station at Leghorn, Italy, John Matsudaira is alive today—resuming his war-interrupted education at Broadway-Edison Technical school," Joe Miller, Seattle Post-Intelligencer writer, declared in an article on June 25.

It was at dawn on that gray morning that Pvt. Matsudaira of the 442nd Combat Team was awakening to start his third straight week of combat, Miller reported. A big noise suddenly shattered the quiet, and Matsudaira felt a dull pain in his stomach—like a "belly-ache," he said.

Shrapnel pieces from the head of a German 88 shell had ripped into his middle. Shaking from the shock, he was hurriedly evacuated to the emergency aid station, where casualties streamed in as the Germans counterattacked.

In the confusion, the Post-Intelligencer story continued, Matsudaira might have been left too long. But he was spotted by another Seattle Nisei, Dick Naito. Dick, later disabled himself, rushed him to a hospital—just in time, a doctor said later.

Matsudaira, 23, spent 30 months in army hospitals. He had 12 major operations ("Gee, I was messed up inside—") and finally, on February 12, 1948, he was discharged from Madigan General hospital, Tacoma.

He was released as "totally disabled." "But the lucky part of it," the Nisei explained to Miller, "is that I'm not dependent on anyone. I can at least get around."

While he was in army hospitals, Matsudaira, an O'Dea high school graduate who lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Matsudaira, at 522 16th Ave., took up painting to pass the time. A ward-mate was an oil painter, and he got Johnny interested. Why not make a career of it?

Johnny Matsudaira had heard of Broadway-Edison. He went up and talked to William V. Bernard, men's counselor, who mapped out a fine arts course for him pointing to specialized work in an advance art school next year.

Susie Tsuda Weds Joe Ichiuji in Capital

WASHINGTON — In a double ring ceremony on June 28 at the Calvary Baptist church in Washington, D. C., Miss Susie Asako Tsuda was married to Mr. Joe Ichiuji by the Rev. Clarence Cranford. Miss Setsuko Tsuda of Cheyenne, Wyo., was her sister's maid of honor, while the groom's brother, Mr. Mickey Ichiuji of Monterey, Calif., was best man.

Mrs. Ichiuji, a former secretary of the local JACL chapter, is employed by the Government Printing office. Mr. Ichiuji, a veteran of the 442nd, is with the Veterans Administration.

WANT ADS

PERSONAL: Tokuji Uehara, formerly of U.S. Army and later of Chicago, is asked to communicate immediately with Toku Uehara, Camp 2, Waiakea, Hilo, Hawaii, in regard to important business matter.

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NEW YORK — Barred by the British boxing control board from appearing on the Jackie Paterson-Dada Marino flyweight championship card on July 9, Robert Takeshita, undefeated Nisei welterweight and 1946 National AAU champion, arrived in New York recently from Glasgow, Scotland, en route to his home in Honolulu.

Takeshita had been scheduled to fight Jack Marshall, one of the leading welterweights in the British Isles, when the British board refused to sanction the match. The Nisei also had been scheduled to make a tour of other European cities but the tour was abridged when an illness suffered by Paterson forced postponement of the title bout from June 11 to July 9.

Because of the many delays Sam Ichinose manager of Marino and Takeshita, decided that the latter would return to Hawaii.

Japanese Film Shown By Army Recruiting Team in Chicago

CHICAGO—"Shina No Yoru," a popular prewar sound film made available through the War Department, was enjoyed by more than 800 persons on June 24 and 25.

The showings were jointly sponsored by the Chicago chapter of JACL and the Chicago Resettlers committee. Chairmen for the two evenings, at the First Baptist church and the Olivet Institute, were Ryoichi Fujii and J. K. Joichi. Lt. Paul Sakai and Sgt. George Hachiya, representing the Military Intelligence Service Language school, spoke on behalf of their recruiting mission.

Tahei Matsunaga, chairman of the Chicago JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, outlined the legislative aims and activities of this organization and urged community-wide support for the fund drive.

Friends Group Aids Evacuees At Winona Camp

BURBANK, Calif.—The American Friends Service Committee will maintain an office at the Winona emergency trailer camp until August 30 to assist in the "final evacuation of the Winonans," it was stated this week.

The approximately 900 residents of Japanese ancestry at the camp, all of whom have been residing at Winona and at other emergency installations since their return from a war relocation center in the last week were notified that they would receive a two months period of grace at the Winona camp.

The trailer camp originally had been scheduled to close on June 30 when the Federal Public Housing Administration's lease of the Winona property from the Pacific Air motive corporation expired.

Most of the trailers at the camp already have been purchased by returned evacuee tenants.

Mrs. Helen Sawa will represent the American Friends Service Committee at Winona.

It was definitely stated that the aeronautical firm will not give the FPMA a new lease and that the project will be completely dismantled by Sept. 1.

Eiji Tanabe regional director of the JACL who has assisted in negotiations for the extension of the lease at Winona declared that the announced cooperation of the FPMA is the "best thing which has happened so far."

Sewing School Opens in Fresno

FRESNO, Calif. — The opening of the first sewing school in Central California since the return of evacuees to the area was announced this week by Shizue Fujii, formerly of Denver, Colo., who is the operator of the new Mademoiselle School of Costume Design, 150 Kern St., Fresno.

The first school term will begin on July 7 and will offer courses in costume designing and millinery.

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